# The Evening Times

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ADVERTISERS GUARANTEE COMPANY,
By J. R. MASON, President.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1899.

## Otls the Denbyized.

The Manila crisis grows more acute, and if Mr. McKinley waits much longer before taking it by the throat, it will become worse; because the Pandora's box in which the true inwardness of our "Philippine policy" is pucked in bugs and bundles, has not been emptied by any means. So far there has been only a little leak through a pinhole in the bottom. The Administration would better get at work on that recentacle, before it bursts.

We have frequently expressed a suspicion that, for doubtless excellent commercial and financial reasons, Otis and Denby have not wished to see the Tagal insurrection brought to a speedy close. Unless the former is misquoted, he said in Manila, on Saturday last: "The question is whether, after all, it would be wise to hasten the ending of the insurection?" From some points of view it probably would not be advisable. Certainly it would cut off the magnificent illicit trade with the Filipinos in arms, ammunition, and all sorts of militury supplies, which the latest exposure assert has been built up in Manila! It would take the custom houses out of military control, render impossible the granting of the special clearances under which a gargeous contraband commerce appears to be in progress, and it would end an Aladdin dreum of plunder and sudden fortune with hardly a parallel in history.

Professor Schurmen is said to have to through the President of some of the con-Citions referred to. Admiral Dow y is believed to know all about them up to the time he left the archipelago. Indeed it is the general improviou that he departed corners to be a heipless spectator of a doubt he saw clearly that a strong "specufative" political influence in Washington was backing the piratus and that "confi- through the Spanish difficulty, dence" would never be withdrawn while the game was a paying one. Perhaps it is charitable to assume that Mr. McKinley only we its for the arrival of Admiral Dewes.

Otis will of course dany what he is altered to have said on Saturday. But some thing more than more denial will be necessary to satisfy the public that the words attributed to him were not untered. They coincide to beautifully with his former in sistence that thirty thousand men wer more than be maded for his purposes in Luzon. A superior force might bring the rebellion to an end. He had hard workhe and Denby-lest spring to prevent Lawtoo from giving it a deathblow even with the small force then available.

# Kruger's Impending Crisis.

The Transvant crisis appears to be hung in the nir for the moment. But it is not much more than a bair that holds it suspeudel, and any little untoward thing might cause it to drop on somebody's head. The temper of London is decidedly warlike, although it is said that the good old Queen in her private chapel is doing a lot of praying that there may be no more pational fighting in her old days.

It is rather late in the day for Oom Paul to attempt the creation of a popular feeling in this country in support of the Boers against England. With any Intelligent view to success he should have started that kind of work before the facts and history of his differences with the British became well known and understood in the United States. By careful effort, shrewd in the way the Spanish legation knew so well how to use it in Washington and elseful public opinion might have been built up on ignorance and prejudice. Of course, "our sister republic."

They might as well save their breath for cottal and are not in a position to be unuse in theological discussions, if they can- grateful. not make a more convincing presentation of their cause than any we have yet had an opportunity to read in print. One of these Boer ciergymen addressed an audience in this city yesterday; evidently under the impression that the facts, law, and philosophy involved in the Transvaal situation are unknown to the American people,

As he was making a special plea for his posed to blame him for suppressing material evidence which would injure his case. lish tyranny. That despotism, in 1837, comby way of compensation. Their simple, well serve as an excuse. But it is a la-Christian faith, and love of liberty would mentable fact that some suicides are

not permit them to stay where they could not indulge in slave-hunting expeditions and force the Kaffirs they might capture to do their work under the lash. So they "trekked" to a country where the Lord would smile on these pious practices, which are strictly virtuous, the blacks being without souls, according to the Boer doctrine, and fit only to be considered as Canaanites, whom it is not wicked to kill and who were created by God Almighty for the express comfort and convenience of his adjectively peculiar people. Plainly, it would not do to offer these bits of history and religious

belief to an American congregation. Both of the Boer clerics who pleaded on Sunday-one here and the other in New York-emphasized the argument which the Pretoria authorities have been pressing with great stress-that is, the denial of British suzerainty, because, although it was defined in terms, in the Convention of 1881. It was not referred to in that of 1884. in the same way. The contention is simply ridiculous. The Convention of 1884, provided that the South African Republic should any other state, the Orange Free State excepted, without the consent and through the foreign office of Great Britain. That reservation constitutes a definition and asthe rights and powers conferred by it could not be increased by a whole book of redundant declarations. No diplomatist of think for a moment that the specific recitation of suzerainty in 1881, which was superfluous, was in any way abrogated or neutralized in 1884, when it was omitted, but when the things which alone constitute suzerainty were carefully set down, claimed, and accepted as the law of future re-

lations between the two parties. The Transveal case, divested of mock sentiment and misrepresentation, is the case of an ignorant, bigoted, fanatical community, bent upon a course of senseless, selfish cruelty toward an inferior race, and of the loot and oppression of white strangers. Under a domestic system promotive of these means of wealth and happiness, here- a simply-made gown, stay out of doors tofore tolerated from the outside, the Boers have waxed fat and kick. Their other name is "Ichahod "

## Schley in the Parade.

position in the parade at the Dewey reis to be treated as an unofficial guest and will ride in a carriage not only behind that occupied by the Matanzas mule man, behind the officers of the Olympia and of the North Atlantic squadron, but behind Philip, who effected the arrangement, is noted as saying that it is entirely satisfactory to Rear Admiral Schley.

It may be. That officer has always appeared incapable of resentment. He takes his medicine, no matter how bitter it may be. like an obedient child. But, while he may content himself in circumstances which are scandalous to the navy, and in volve an insult to the country, the public is at liberty to adhere to his own views. One of them is that it is a contemptible outrage on the part of the Administration Devey celebration to a man who never did a thing during the war that was not a failure, and a ridiculous one. True, he did serve an excellent Administration purpose on the Maine Board of Enquiry, and he did homeward in disgust, because he would not telleve it from a painful embarrassment, in destroying the Merrimac, the scandal of regime of corruption and rescality with whose purchase was about to become danwhich he had no means to interfere. No gerous to certain prominent persons implicated in the deal. But, in a military sense, he was conspicuously inconsequential all

His bombardment of San Juan produced no injury to its fortifications, and reunited only in killing or wounding a few moffensive civilians in the rear of the town to satisfy himself as to the extent to which. His fierce assault upon Matanzas, and what the truth is the ly to reach the public, and happened there, are matters of history. His narrow escape from the flagship by the torpedo boat Porter due to his lack of precision and disciplinis thoroughly remembered. Finally, his affront to honor, decency, and the American cople in claiming the honors of Commolore Schley's victory over Cervera, in which he did not participate, and from which he was absent, has capped the climax of his discredit in the eyes of his ellow-citizens.

It is passing belief that an American President, presumed to have the bonor of the service and of the flag at heart, should permit himself to give the protection and influence of his high office to such a conspiracy against merit and achievement, as has been exposed in the navy ring movement to elevate and glorify Sampson and persecute the second naval hero of the war. Every consideration of duty and respect for national public opinion should have impelled the Commander-in-Chief to assign the conqueror of the Spanish naval power in the West, to meet and greet the nqueror of Spain in the Eastern seas. Instead he has been kept on shore and out of the way, and is compelled to witness the home-coming of his old comrade as a private individual.

Not content with all that has been done already to further the purposes of the Sampson conspiracy, the Administration has ordered Rear Admiral Schley to the South Atlantic station, a command which is advertising, and the expenditure of money of inferior dignity and which has not in recent years been considered worthy of a flag officer. In a report from Nicaragua. where before the war, a more or less use. Rear Admiral Walker has stated that the conditions of the jurisdiction do not require or justify the presence of an office truth would not have, thereafter, affected of flag rank. But the South At antic asthe people who were once worked up into signment will keep Schley far away from a freazy of sympathy for our oppressed Congress next winter, and the department brethren, the Transvaal burghers, and to cabal regards that as essential to its deresentment for the possible invasion of signs if not to the individual rafety of its members. The scheme to make the des-As we have remarked, it is late in the picable Sampson sole vice admiral of the game, but the philanthropy mill is being many is not dead. The "Maine" service energetically ground by several of Kru- must be paid for, and the people who were ger's preachers who are here ostensibly to rescued from exposure by the sacrifice o attend the Pan-Presbyterian convention the rotten old Merrimoc are vastly influ-

# Needless Misery.

There was a case of the workings of science, falsely so called, in New York a few days ago. A woman of forty-three was told by a physician that she was suffering from enlargement of the heart, two tumors, and defective lungs and liver. She committed suicide. The coroner's physician says that nothing was the matter with any state and its inhabitants, we are not disa slight internal disease, the woman was not seriously ill, and would probably have nor for assertions which already have been lived many years. The trouble appears to conclusively disproved. He glossed over be that the first physician did not know his the story of the Great Trek, in which the business, and the patient was nervous and burghers made their exodus from Cape easily frightened. It is not necessary to as-Colony, refusing longer to live under Eng- same that her subsequent act was caused entirely by dread of suffering, though when pelled them to surrender their slaves, but one considers the prospect which she paid them more than six million dollars thought she had before her, that might

aused by a dread of dependence on others and it may have been that the woman felt that she could not burden her husband or children with the expenses and care of such an illness as she dreaded. However the thing happened, it seems to be clearly

due to incompetence in the doctor.

It is this sort of thing which drives some people to Christian Science for relief. Some day we shall have a system under which no physician capable of making such a blunder as this will be allowed to practice, and the poor will have as good a right to medical attendance in extreme need as the rich. But at present there are a great many doctors who ar more anxious to collect two dollars a visit than to cure their patients; and there are also, unfortunately, silly persons who rather enjoy thinking that they are chronic invalids. Between the two there is considerable quackery in the world.

One fruitful cause of illness and also the quack doctor is the proclivity which some people have for making themselves ill. There are persons presumably sane and intelligent who seem to think that the not maintain international relations with chief use of a physician is to protect them from the consequences of continual violations of sanitary laws. They want to ea rich food at unseasonable hours and not become dyspeptics. They want to expend their sumption of suzerainty so complete that days and nights basking in the luxurious all of a furnace-heated and little-ventilated apartment, and escape throat and lung diseases. They want to dispense with exerrank, publicist, or international lawyer will cise and still be strong and active. The want, in short, to indulge all sorts o whims for which nature never provided in her arrangements, and then take a dose of medicine which will make them into nor mal beings. This is magic, and it does no happen in real life. The quack knows this, and he therefore looks wise and prescribe medicine, knowing that it can do no good but may satisfy the patient.

The great trouble with Americans a present is that they do not live a natural, wholesome life. There is many a nervous wreck of a woman who would see the las of all her polysyllable diseases if she would spend six months in the country, in most of the time, and walk, ride, and go boating as much as she possibly could. There is many a hard-driven man who, if he would cultivate a fad or two outside his business, and leave his work at the The question of Rear Admiral Schley's office, would find his health improving at a remarkable rate. The system which reption in New York has been settled. He drives people into insane asylums and hospitals for nervous diseases is all wrong and some day it will be universally recog nized as not only wrong but silly.

The general decoration of New York city the generals of the army. Rear Admiral for the Dewey celebration began yesterday, and will proceed during the week. It is to be hoped that the weather may be good to our neighbors; but, in Gotham, there is a chance at this season of the year that the elements may take a notion to spoil the bunting.

An eligible opportunity now offers fo Hoar, Atkinson, Altgeld, and the Aguinaldo contingent generally, to play a varia tion of their national air. Government is showing considerable enterprise in putting down the Yaqui insurred to give the secondary naval honors of the tion in Sonora, without wasting a thought on the question of "the consent of the governed.

According to the returns, the "Dewey Home Fund" has only reached the modes aggregate of \$27,327.26. The gentlemen who have had the subscription in charge are entitled to sympathy. Better things were expected as a result of the extensive experience, included within the membership of the committee, in the handling of "hom funds.

We have the news of a spirited engagemen on the coast of Luzon, where the navy has destroyed the rebel fortifications in Subig Bay. Such interferences with General Otis commercial plan of campaign must be very galling to that officer; but, as he does not control the fleet, he will have to submit. However, his annoyance will be of short duration. The interests of Judge Nash in Ohio require that he be called home at once. He will come!

# If Guilty.

(From the Kansas City Star.) It is to be hoped that President McKinley wi It is to be heped that President McKinley will t extend elemency to the two American soldiers and guilty of assaulting Filipino women. It the understanding in all civilized armies that in brutes small die, and there is no occasion for aking an exception to the rule. Words of triber are usually heard with gratification. In or are usually heard with gratification. In and all cases like it the public approval goes th the death penalty.

# Modern Methods.

(From the Philadelphia Record.) A century ago Adam Smith noted as a remarkable accomplishment the manufacture of 18,000 pins by ten men in a day. In these times it is considered an ordinary achievement for three men to make 7,500,000 pins in the same time. In like manner, when merchants began fifty years go to advertise extensively people considered that action a semarkable exhibition of enterprise. But the scope and methods of newspaper advertising rave radically changed since then. The needs of mankind have increased and become more varied it is absolutely necessary, therefore, for the radesman to make constant proclamation of that that he is in a position to supply at least a me of those needs. He uses a popular newspaper for that purpose, with profitable results. century ago Adam Smith noted as a re-

A Pigeon Post in New Zenland (From the Birmingham Post.)

(From the Birmingham Post.)

Recent experiments in flying pigeons between the town of Auckland, North Island, New Zea land, and Great Barrier Island have resulted in the successful establishment of a pigeon postal service between those points. The governmentot seeing its way to make a cable communication with the island (the population even now scarcely numbering 700 sonls, it was left to private enterprise to establish a speedy and not expensive means of communication between Auckland and the island at the mouth of the Gulf of Hauraki. The germ of the solution of the difficulty was found in the use of pigeons to carry despatches to Auckland on the occasion of the wreck of the Wairarapa, and accordingly a large number of birds has been trained for the service, and a daily post is now in successful operation. Each bird carries four 'pigeongrams,' or messages. These are written (or typewritten on pieces of tissue paper, quarro size, and bearing stamps of the value of either is, or 64 Four of those despatches being received, a mai is made up.

# The Cost of an Innovation

(From the Memphis Scimitar.)

A Memphis family which employs an old-tin
negress as a cook recently had a gas range p
in the kitchen. When the range was put
place the workmen who put it there light
the jets inside the oven, and then closed it
doors. He opened them, turned off the gas, at
then relighting the jets, explained to the old n
gress how the range was used. The jets cann
be seen when the doors of the oven are close
and in the excitement of the explanation of (From the Memphis Scimitar.) nd in the excitement of the explanation the orkman closed them, and forgot the lighter

cts.

The old negress, after hearing all he had to ay, said:

The old negress, after hearing all he had to say, said:

"Taint no use ter tell me erbout hit. I'm gwinter use dis yere ole wood stove whut I'se cooked on so leng."

The workman laughed and went away, not thinking that the old cook meant what she said. She did mean it, though, and continued to use the old wood stove to cook with.

When the head of the family that employes her received his gas hill fifteen days after the gas stove was put in he almost dropped dead. The bill showed that he owed the gas company \$21.

Investigation proved that the jets in the oven had been burning from the time the workman left. The old cook had never opened the oven doors.

Found Out.

(From the Chicago Record.)

"When you returned my book you said you joyed it immensely."

"Well, I did, for a fact."

"I'm glad to hear it."

NEW SOUTH WALES TRADE. ; The Successful Introduction of Many American Implements. PAN HEADG tig GigGaW 1

PAN HEADG tig GiggaW 1
American agricultural implements in conditions in Brazil is given by a gentleNew South Wales is made the subject of a man who has just returned from a trip report to the State Department by G. W. through the interior of that country. Bell, United States Consul at Sydney. In He says that the people of the in his report the consul says:

"The successful introduction of Amerian-made agricultural implements in New and Para. They are so far removed South Wales, is comparatively recent, as from the seat of government that the centhe total importations of such articles into tral authority is little felt and lightly heedthis country in 1897 was but \$469,350, while during 1898 there was a total of \$603,835 worth imported. Until a few years ago worth imported. Until a few years ago there was a real prejudice against the independent principalities and are governed by rulers who have much greater filmsy,' light, and unsubstantial 'Yankee' authority over the inhabitants than the 'ffederal Government'. implement. But a few enterprising agents stayed with the trade, and gradually it dawned upon the people that Americans were applying scientific principles in the construction of their implements, and they made no sacrifice of strength or durability by reducing the weight to the minimum.
"Fifteen years ago, I am informed, the greater portion of the furrow plows used in New South Wales were of colonial

in New South Wales were of colonial make, the imported ones coming almost exclusively from England. The American plow was considered too light for the heavy, compact soil so common in the colony. The frame of the old-style plow was made wholly of iron or steel and was about as long as the moral law. The moldboard was some three or feet in least the property of the colonial state of the colonia length, with a turn that hardly turned the furrow. The introduction of the plow com-mon to our farms, with the short beam and short and abrupt moldboard, was rather difficult and slow, but it finally won a place by coming into use with those whose farms were of light, friable soil. While the single-furrow sulky plow is not often seen, more gang plows turning two, three, and often four furrows, are used in pro-portion than in any part of our country with which I am acquainted. As the soil is usually stiff and compact, a plow turning a 14-inch furrow is rather uncomm The usual plow cuts but ten to twe The usual plow cuts but ten to twelve inches. The shares on plows for Australia must be of the best material. I am inclined to think that now fully half the forign-made plows used in the colony are of

American make.
"I have seen none of what we call corn ultivators, either riding or walking, though there are many spring-toothed cultivators that answer well for cultivator and harrow work. These serve to pulverize the ground and as most small grain is sown with drills, and as most small grain is sown with division, the spring-toothed implement is generally in use. Grain and fertilizer drills are recent importations. For a new country, there is a considerable use of fertilizers in this colony, and wherever these are for wheat fields the drill has found a place, as it is the most economic implement for the double purpose of saving the grain and distributing the fertilizer. Most of these now come from the United States. The wheel pulverizers, or rolling cutters, may also come under this head, and of the many in use the United States furnishes a goodly "The United States has a fair share of the

harvester trade, not only in New South Wales, but in all the Australian colonies. American reapers and binders are not only very attractive in appearance, but they are light to handle, of light draft, strong, dur-able, and rarely out of order. I am almost convinced that nine-tenths of the reapers ahead, if any, in our sales in this market. "American engines-stationary, port able, and traction-have failed to win the favor I think they deserve. While those used generally give good satisfaction, they are looked upon as too light and not durable. We should have better success in this line. Here, as a rule, people do not teed hay as we do, but nearly all coarse provender is cut with a machine made for provender is cut with a machine made for the purpose and is fed in a form called 'chaff.' In the market or among horse drivers or owners one seldom hears the word 'hay,' 'chaff' is the common expres-sion. Some of the chaff cutters are large machines that are taken from farm to farm, as our thrushers are, when the hay, wither losses or bound in sheaves, is cut farm, as our thrashers are, when the hay, either loose or bound in sheaves, is cut by the ten. These chaff cutters are almost all of English or colonial make. We have no share of this trade. The power, called by us horsepower, used in running these chaff cutters, as well as those used for shellers, wood sawers, searers, and the like, are most all of English make. The American horsepower has not quite satishorsenower has not quite satisfied the people in the matter of strength. In harrows we lead in New South Wales markets. The people here use excellent eachinery, and none but the best will sul them; so the steel-frame joint harrow and the disk harrow or pulverizer are required. The frame must be light, strong, and eas

ly handled. "The American thrasher is not in favor in Australia. I do not know why, as I believe it to be superior to all others; but for some reason the people do not like it. In Australia, the straw of wheat is lighter for the yield of grain, and cleaner from all weeds and trash, than in any country I ever saw, possibly excepting Normandy, in France. It seems to me that our thrash-ers are especially adapted to the conditions here, but the farmers do not buy them The area planted in corn in New South Wales is not great, and there are few far-mers who raise much of this cereal. Last year, there were but 209,586 acres in the lony. The corn planter is used, but gen erally it is a 'hand planter' or a single-row machine. The double row, two or four horse check-row planter, is hardly known by the farmers, and as it is not yet need-ed, it will be some time before it will be common in the market. With the small acreage of corn grown, the corn sheller is, of course, not in very extensive use. Our country furnishes most of the shellers for this market. A great majority is of the small, single-hole type. There are also several with two holes, and a few-very ew-large ones, run by steam power.
"What we call a 'wagon,' especially the

four-wheeled vehicle which we style a 'farm wagon,' is unknown in Australia. There are 'buses, stages, and some carriages, and a very few transit wagons, but nothing like the American wagon is seen. Here, the cart is omnipresent. Articles from twenty to forty feet long—telegraph and telephone poles, long pieces of structu-ral steel, and the like—are balanced on a cart hauled by one, two, or three horses-tandem. We have a fairly good carriage and buggy trade, but it should be increased and could be were freights reduced. Wine cider, and other presses are being made it the colonies to some extent, but the Ameri can presses seem to be the most popular, and will probably hold the market. As all the hay here is pressed, we should have a good trade in hay-pressing machines and, in fact, our trade in this line is grow-ing. As a considerable amount of the maize fed to any kind of stock is ground or crushed, there is considerable demand for feed mills; but as a rule, the American machine is considered ratter light and liable to break or get out of order. The United Kingdom furnishes most of these implements. The United States winnowers as grain cleaners, so far, have failed to satisfy the requirements of the trade. In hayrakes we about divide the market with England. I have not seen our best rakes in this market. The rakes for New South Wales should be very strong and the teeth nust be numerous and of excellent quality I think there is little use for hay tedders in this colony, as the weather is usually very dry at the season of hay harvest. Much of the hay is also made of wheat, cut and bound in sheaves by a harvester. "There are many American pumps, both windmill and hand, used in this country. However, as most of the people in this and adjoining colonies are supplied with water from tanks set some feet above ground fed by occasional rains on the roof of the

POLITICS IN BRAZIL Adroit Methods Employed to Get Possession of Offices.

terior are not as friendly to this country as the inhabitants about Rio

Federal Government. Politics consists entirely of a war be tween the "ins" and the "outs." No sooner do one set find themselves in possession of the offices than all the other politicians in the state combine "to turn the rascals out." This leads to many complication: amusing to Americans. As an example of the tricks sometimes employed to secure political preferment the gentleman re-ferred to the case of the Governor of the Amazonas. "The State of Amazonas." he said, "is one of the largest and wealthiest of all Brazil. It includes the territory of the headwaters of the Amazon, and being several thousand miles from Rio is practically an independent government.

"Some time ago its political destintes were in the hands of a governor, who, by his ability and his business acumen, had accumulated a large fortune. He was strongly importuned to relinquish his grasp on the province and let some of his friends get next to the treasury, but he scornfully declined to retinquish his monopoly of the public crib. It happened at that time it was inadvisable to start a revolution for the purpose of driving the governor from office, so strategem was employed instead of

"The congress of Amazonas, a body cor esponding to one of our State legisla-ures, met and passed an act providing that the governor should make a year's tour of Europe for the purpose of interesting European capitalists in the industrial and agricultural enterprises of Amazonas and to study the conditions of commerce and banking, etc., in Europe. It was believed such a trip would greatly benefit the state, and in order to provide the gov-ernor with funds sufficient for him to make a suitable impression on the mot archs of Europe a fund of \$50,000, or \$5,000 per month, was allotted to him for travel-ing expenses. So carefully did the conspirtors guard their plans that the governo did not for a moment suspect their inten-tion to oust him, but he did fear that if he started out without his money they might forget to hand over the \$50,000. The scruples of the governor were overcome, nowever, by his friends, who informed him that to make certain he would receive his traveling expenses they were prepared to hand over the money in advance.
"All objections to his departure being

thus removed, the governor prepared sail without delay and arrangements wer made for his departure amid pomp and ceremony. Just before the sailing the lieutenant governor rushed to the governor and pressed him to sign some im-portant papers. The governor hastill scrawled his signature on the papers and was about to arise when the fleutenant can make. Our manufacturers have satisfied the requirements of this market, and they are now reaping their reward. We have a good trade in mowers in South Wales, but in this machine we are not far ahead of the English make, and now mark not yet been prepared. He suggested that the governor write his signature at the bottom of a blank sheet and he would fill in the paper later. This scheme met with the approval of the governor, who wrote his name as requested at the bottom of a

blank sheet of paper. "Amid the wild hurrahs of the admiring populace the governor set sail and a few months afterward word was received of his safe arrival in Europe. On receipt of this information the lieutenant governor, who was acting chief magistrate, summoned an extra session of the congress and laid before that body the resignation of the governor. The wily lieutenant gov-ernor had filled in the blank sheet of paper with the formal resignation of the governor. At this astounding piece of information the members of the congress at first refused to believe their own eves, but after considering the matter and verifying the signature at the bottom of the resignation they came to the conclusion it was genuine and accepted it. The lieutenant governor was then elected governor and assumed the rains of office immediately.

onveyed to the former governor in Europe and his tour was cut short. He hastened home with the avowed purpose of taking vengeance on the new governor and all about to proceed up the Amazon to his for-mer capital, when he was met with the polite message that if he attempted to ascend the river the steamer which carried him would be met by a gunboat from Amasonas and be sent to the bottom with all on board. This not only tended to cool his ardor, but made cold chills run up and down the backs of the steamer captains to whom he applied for transportation. Con-sequently he did not succeed in getting away from Rio, and the last I heard of him he was cooling his heels in the ante-room of the federal administration, imploring its assistance to regain the governorship

of Amazonas." There are, according to the informant, certain influences at work in the Amazon territory inimical to the United States. It is not so much to fear of territorial aggres-sion at our hands, but the commercial rivals of the United States find it to their advantage to circulate statements calcula-ed to inspire the people with batred and distrust. Many of the inhabitants are Spaniards, or have Spanish blood in their veins and they sympathized with Spain in the late war. The commercial rivals of the United States also find it to their interest to stimulate the unfriendly feeling. As a result the trade of the Amazon is almost entirely in the hands of the English and Germans, the Americans being almost ex-

While the educated Brazilians are friend. toward Americans, this feeling is not shared by the populace. The federal government is desirous of cultivating the amicable relations with the United States, but, as said before, the interior province of Brazil are so far removed from the seat has little influence.

# The Army Surgeons (From the Kansas City Star.) The convention of army surgeons that will be held in Kansas City on the 27th,

28th, and 29th of this month will bring astn, and 29th of this month will bring here some 400 delegates, all med cal men, representing the army and navy, the Ma-rine Corps, the National Guard, the vol-unteer army, and all the varieties of the army doctor in good and regular stand-ing. These gentlemen should and will receive a warm welcome in Kansas Cit/ on account of what they are. tor, he who has earned the title, is, 'b', and large,' and all over the world, a good fellow. In spite of the fact that much of the duty he has to perform is of a melancholy, grim and ghastly char acter; though his ministrations are as sociated with discase, suffering, death, he usually preserves his pers cheerfulness, is courageous himself the inspirer of courage in others. motto for himself and for others is, "Never say die." The army surgeous will be especially welcome for what they have done. These gentlemen who will have done. visit Kansas City, and those who may be called their immediate professional pre-decessors, have saved the world untole suffering in time of war and have kind el a light that casts its illumination on fa-ture wars. They have greatly increased the soldier's chances of 1 fe since the days when, to use a possible Hibernicism. a wounded man had less hope of living than a man who was killed. They have improvoulldings, there can be but a limited trade in this line. In lawn mowers, seed plant-ers, and garden machinery, we have a fair-ed themselves. Every man who has been ly good trade; while in pitchforks, hoes, a soldier, every man or woman who everakes, shovels, and the like, we have little was or ever will be a so dier, is under a debt of obligation to the army surg.o.s.

## PARKHURST PREACHES ON WAR Man, He Says, Is a Gorilla With

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.-Dr. Parkhurst was back in his old place in the pulpit of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church esterday, after a long summer vacation He preached to a congregation that con sisted of over 50 per cent of strangers who were drawn to the church by the repu ation of Dr. Parkhurst. Dr. Parkhurs

said in part: "Man is fundamentally a brute beast and as such war is his natural condition He is a gorilla with a conscience and it you are much versed in the old recards we must be persuaded that primitively therwas quite as much gorilla as conscience When our Teutonic forefathers overran Spain we are informed by an eyewitness that they slew every human being that the that they see every human being that they could lay hands upon. The number of the slaughtered amounted to over 5,000,000 be-ings. That was not a long time ago, as history records time, no further back than

the seventh century.
"One of our daily papers is daily keeping a record, an American record, of the num-ber of American soldiers killed in the Philippine war. I believe that the number is now something like 3,000. From one point of view this is a good many; but at the same time 3,000 men is not a great many as against 5,000,000. Four hundred years later—that is to say, the eleventh century—it was still true, as Gibbon says,

that every peasant was a soldier and every village a fortification. But even this con-dition was ameliorated. "Again, four hundred years later, Grotius admits that according to traditions the vic-tor has a sort of right to slay all prisoners taken in war, but thinks that in dealing with Christians captured it would be more proper to hold them as subjects of ransom. Then we come down four hundred years later to our own time, to that epoch-making vent of our own country, the international cace conference. Granted that conferentid not yield all the results that had some quarters been expected of it; granted that three of the countries conspic participant in that conference are naking brute force the means of national enlargement, nevertheless that conference vas an international expression that was s not human, but is essentially beastly.

"There is a great deal of disquiet in so quarters over the treatment accorded to gate views not punctiliously in accord with the decrees of the church. Such men used o be burned, and not so long ago, either. Now all they do is to tell them to 'go.'

"Religion does not suffer from hereticism, out rather from atheism—a three-quarters belief in God. The notion that we have to mount up an incline step by stap till we reach heaven, which is flat after we reach here, makes the notion of heaven tireseme and uninteresting. The tendency of the

## DISABLED IN A HURRICANE.

Schooner Newton's Experience

in the Gulf of Mexico. NEW YORK, Sept. 25 .- Capt. George W. Heath, his wife, seven seamen, and the schooner Newton got here yesterday from
St. Thomas aboard the Madiana. The cat
accompanied the skipper and Mrs. Heath
to the Stevens House. The Newton sailed
in New York in 1848 by W. H. Webb. black cat of the three-masted America on August 15 from Ship Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, with a cargo of yellow pine lumber piled high on the deck, for San Juan, Porto Rico. A hurricane struck them on September 9, and about 11 o'clock on that night the old craft became uncontaining the old craft became uncontaining the containing the same of the same limits and remaining the same in the same limits are pictured at the Santa limits stepping stones at Bolton and year. The functs stepping stones at Bolton and year. on that night the old craft became un-manageable, stove a hole in her bow, and opened her scams forward. Thereafter she opened her seams forward. Thereafter she rolled helplessly in the trough. The brine of the sea destroyed nearly all the provisions and impregnated the drinking water, and all hands had nothing to eat or drink for twenty-four hours.

her beam ends by the blast. The crew cut the weather shrouds away, and the masts snapped and fell over the side. No sail nor smoke was sighted until 10 p. m. on Wednesday. September 12, when Seaman Armundsen saw on the clear horizon the vapor from a steamship funnel. Later the lights of the Quebec Company. vapor from a steamship funnel. Later the lights of the Quebee Company's steamship Fontabelle showed clear. The sea was smooth and the Fontabelle had no trouble in getting all hands, including the cat, aboard the steamship. She landed cat, aboard the steamship. ton was a double-decker, measured 409 tons, and was built at East Boston in 1874.

## his friends. He landed at Rio and was TO HONOR CAPTAIN CHADWICK. Morgantown Preparing for an Elab-

orate Sword Presentation. MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Sept. 25.—At a men employed in the mills of Muncle, ind. Most meeting of the Chadwick Day committee of the seess come upon the bands and focusins. meeting of the Chadwick Day committee final arrangements were made for the sword presentation by the State of West Virginia to Capt. French E. Chadwick, of the flagship New York. A great number of leading citizens of Morgantown were drafted into service on the committees on entertainment and decoration.

of the screek come upon the banks and for arms. Physicians explain the almost plant the almost plant for the summer, disorders the blood. The eruptions not infrequently appear of leading citizens of Morgantown were drafted into service on the committees on entertainment and decoration.

The date of the celebration, which has been held open to await the pleasure of President McKinley and other distinguished men who expressed a wish to be present, has been fixed as October 10. President McKinley has given a definite answer to his invitation, and will not be sweared, earchild surface and purify the several surface out of their rooms. Then they are collected by the saverage and purify the several surface and purify has son.

Sampson, Governor Atkinson and staff, Senators Elkins and Scott, all of the Rep-resentatives from the State, and many oth-

re notable men will be present.

The parade will be a fine one. The First Regiment of the West Virginia National Guard will be here, and Companies C, of Uniontown, Pa., and D, of Connellsville. Pa., of the famous Tenth Pennsylvania, will be in line, and will be given an immense welcome, as several West Virginians were in these companies while they

lenry," she said to her troubled husband i know I have joined that new Progressive, and I mean to take some intelligent partial discussions. What do you think would be in the quickest and surest way of purifying politics in Michigan and the entire country?"
"My dear, I should most certainly urge the pro-priety of a second deluge."

## A Homemade Costume. (From the Detroit Journal.)

when the Bright Child drew near to the soccoss in the circus all the world mondered; sterned, agape. "Oh, manuma!" exclaimed bright Child, pausing only to choose such we would render her thought easily intelligible the multitude. "Look! The rhinocens mailer own hide!" When the Bright Child drew near to the

The world laughed at this point until it almost split, there being no doulg that the Bright Child had reference to the rhinoceroa' hide not firing very well.

Hard Work. (From the Chicago News.)
She-Would you call golf an amusing game?
He-Well, that depends.
She-I-pon what?
He-Whether I was a spectator or one of the

An Early Drink. (From the Kansas City Journal.) She-Mr. Highnote tells me he is cultivating

He-Yes; I saw him irrigating it early

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

St. Louis has an aluminum hand car. The German army includes more than 10,000 of itary musicians.

In Italy bread and sugar coat about thrice what they do in England.

It is estimated that about 400,000 acres of land in the United States are planted with vinca. A million dollars were spent in stipends to Pre-byeterian ministers in Canada last year. The black jaguar of Central America will attack iny man by night or day whom he finds lying

The Government Bureau of Ethnology has the

The average duration of yellow fever is a week, out in graver cases the attack may be preci-ind prove speedily fatal.

Among the peculiar attractions at the Paris Ex-ception will be a great machine for making clouds of all varieties at will.

Belgium has the largest amount of railroad comparison with its total away, the amount be 32.2 miles to easy opears mile of area.

While Liverpool has greatly increased in im-sortance as a shipping port, it has for yours tradily declined as a shipbuilding centre.

All mechanical powers, the screw, lever, pulley, melined plane, wedge, wheel, and axle, were known to the ancients, and used in everyday life. Mormonism has taken refuge in Switnerland. Re-cently published statistics apprise us that there are no fewer than 1,100 Mormons scattered about the Swin Republic.

The output of sardines on the Maine coast is filely to be increased from 900,000 cans in ISSE to 2,000,000 cans this year, in consequence of the introduction of a new canning machine.

Anaesthetics were known in the days of Homer, and the Chinese 2,000 years ago had a preparation of hemp known as "uns yo," to deadine painsmething similar to our modern cocaine.

A new way of blasting rock is to place a cart-ridge of water into a shot hole and convert it-into steam instantly by electricty. This meth-od is especially applicable in coal mines Dr. Laborde, a French physician, in a brochure m the subject, declares that, unless measures

taken at once to prevent it, the French working class in a few years will become habitual drunk-Maine penitentiary, and has donned the suit of clothes given him by the State, he is required to sit for his photograph, and it is kept for future

The report of the Commissioners in Longes states that the number of lunatics in Linney land and Wales at the beginning of the present year was 105,000, an increase of 3,114 compared with the previous year.

It is stated that the Webb timplate trade is in better condition at the present time than it has been for several years, and that upward of 403 mills, or double the number of seven or eight years ago, are in operation.

The Liverpool corporation is about to invest a narter of a million pounds (\$1,250,000) to proide electricity for street railway and other trac-tion, lighting, and all other purposes for which team has hitherto been used.

In West Africa the natives his when they are In West Africa no lastonished; in the New Heltrides when they see anything beautiful. The Basutos appland a popular extens in the assemblies by blasing him. plar orator in the assemblies by bissing bins. The Japanese, again, show their reverence by a

latest proposal that has been made to the Eng-lish postoffice for the improvement of the system. It is suggested that a form of automatic machine should be employed, with a slif into which the letter should be inserted.

The bull of the oldest steam vessel on the Pa-

them at St. Thomas, whence they sailed for New York on the Madiana. The Newwithout administrate express to case reconstruction to be bound of regents has directed the president to admit to the rights and privileges of the university all applicants for such admission made by or on benalf of the bona fide citizans of the Chryskee, Chectav, Creek, Chickassav, and Seminole Indian nations upon the same terms and conditions as prescribed for residents of Orlahoma Territory.

Territory. An epithenic of abscesses has special among the

ed men who expressed a wish to be present, has been fixed as October 10. President McKinley has given a definite answer to his invitation, and will not be present. Admiral Farquhar also has sent word that he cannot come.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield, of the Bureau of Navigation, has notified the committee that he has changed the plans of the Navy Department to permit Rear Admiral Sampson to accompany Captain Chadwick to Morgantown. Besides Rear Admiral Sampson, Governor Atkinson and staff, Senators Elkins and Scott, all of the Rep-

rival at Carpenters' Road, Stratford, East, of a truckload of barrels from Burten-on-Trent, surs the "Loadon Gable." A swarm of bees had constructed a quantity of comb which contained honey. Unfortunately a large proportion of the boxy insects and their belongings were destroyed by the workmen before the managers beard of the curious discovery. They at once took pointy measures to preserve the remainder of the warm in a new cask, where the industrious bees have evidently commenced a new home, and are apparently quite happy.

Some idea of the nictorial postered crare in

were fighting in the Philippines. The cade corps of the West Virginia University, at least twenty-five evice corganizations, several posts of the Grand Army cG the Republic, a number of bruss bands, and distinguished citizens in carriages will make up the balance of the parade.

\*\*CURRENT HUMOR.\*\*

The Only Way.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

"Henry," she said to her troubled husband, "you know I have joined that new Progressive Club, and I mean to take some intelligent part.

Organ pipes made of brown paper are factured for the source of the source of the post introduction the cards are agant improvement on the cards are agant improvem Some idea of the pictorial postered crare in

Organ pipes made of brown paper are fortu-nately not very frequently met with, but a discovery of a number of these articles has just been building was in course of re-decoration, prepar building was in course of re-discirution, prepara-tory to its consecration, which is shortly to take place, and and number of complaints as to the gradually decreasing volume of sound emitted from the origin having been made, the rector de-cided to have the instrument overhauled, with the result that thirty-six yards of brown paper tabling were discovered to have been used in place of the ardinary metal. It has been devided to rebuild the organ, and the work has been en-ranted to an organ builder who is not connected with the paper trade.

In Paris the automobile has reached a greater popularity than it has in the United States present unknown in this country. For more than a month an electric bose exerting has been in one by the Paris fire department. The machine weighs ever a ton, or, with equipment, nearly three tone. The equipment consists of six mean apparatus to operate three lines of hose, a scaling holder, apparatus for whee in cellars, and one for life saving purposes. It can travel fifteen miles an hour on good roads, and there is no delay in starting out. The Parislatos believe that they will soon do away entirely with norms it their fire department, and an electrically propelled strain engine and a hook and holder track are now being constructed for experimental purboses. present unknown in this country. For more than